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BIOGRAPHIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

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FOREWORD

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BIOGRAPHIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

[Following are the translations of biographic articles on the Soviet scientists listed below in the table of contents. Source information is included with each of the articles]

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G.A. MITEREV

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article entitled "60th Birthday of Professor G.A. Miterov" in Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye (Soviet Public Health), No. 7, 1960, page 90.]

Professor Georgiy Andreyevich Miterov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and prominent organizer of public health services in the Soviet Union, has just recently celebrated his 60th birthday.

All of Professor G.A. Miterov's professional endeavors have been indissolubly bound up with the growth and development of socialist public health. Both as a physician and public health organizer, the Professor has traversed a great and glorious path; beginning his career as head of a rayon public health department in the city of Melekes of Ul'yanskaya Oblast', he rose to the post of USSR Minister of Public Health.

G.A. Miterov's work during his tenure as People's Commissar, and subsequently Minister of Public Health of the USSR (1939-1947) was performed during a crucial period for the country, starting with the first years of the third five-year plan, World War II, and the postwar reconstruction of the national economy. During this time, he carried on a persistent struggle on behalf of improving the medical services available to the Soviet people. At the time of the Second World War, G.A. Miterov performed a great and fruitful task in the matter of extending medical health services to the Soviet Army, assuring the country of epidemiological well-being, and liquidating health hazards arising as a result of the war.

Between the years 1947 and 1954, G.A. Miterov successfully headed the Central Public Health and Hygiene Scientific Research Institute imeni F.F. Erisman. In 1954 he was chosen to be the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Geor-

giy Andreyevich is doing a great deal toward the strengthening and further development of the Soviet Red Cross -- the first organization assisting the public health agencies in their struggle to protect the health of the builders of Communist society.

— In 1945, after his defence of a thesis on the subject of "The System of Public Health and Counter-Epidemic Measures during the World War II Period", G.A. Miterov was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences; in 1950 the title of Professor was conferred upon him. From 1951 to 1958 he headed the general hygiene department at the Moscow Pharmacological Institute; since 1958 he has held a professorial chair in general hygiene at the First Moscow Medical Institute of the Order of Lenin.

For many years now, Professor G.A. Miterov has been engaged in extensive scientific and pedagogical endeavors. He is the author of over 60 timely scientific papers on the practical and theoretical aspects of Soviet public health, sanitation, and hygiene.

The Soviet government has conferred upon Professor G.A. Miterov three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Labor Banner, and five medals.

G.A. Miterov is a well-known social leader; he is actively struggling on behalf of the cause of peace and friendship among peoples and the strengthening and development of cooperative ties between the Red Cross organizations of the Soviet Union and foreign countries. As a vice-president of the League of Red Cross Organizations, he is contributing to the work of international Red Cross agencies. For his untiring efforts to achieve peace, friendship, and cooperation among peoples, Professor G.A. Miterov has received the highest Red Cross awards of Poland, Denmark, Greece, Belgium, and Great Britain, as well as the gold medal of Thailand, the silver medal of the Soviet Committee in Defense of Peace, etc.

The editorial board of the journal Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye cordially congratulates Georgiy Andreyevich on his glorious 60th birthday, and wishes him many more years of sound health, vigor, and fruitful endeavor on behalf of our beloved Motherland.

A.L. GRIGOLIYA

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article in Voprosy Kurortologii Fizioterapii i Lechebnoy Fizicheskoy Kul'tury (Problems of Health Resort Science, Physical Therapy, and Therapeutic Physical Culture), No 2, 1960, pages 183-184.]

Professor Aleksandr Lukich Grigoliya, Director of the Abkhazian Branch (filial) of the Georgian SSR Institute of Health Resort Science and Physical Therapy, senior physician of the Abkhazian Autonomous SSR, senior scientist of the Georgian SSR, and Doctor of Medical Sciences, has just recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

A.L. Grigoliya was born on 28 November 1879 in the village of Sachilavo near Kutaisi. In 1903 he enrolled in the department of medicine at the University of Tomsk, from which he was expelled in 1905 for having taken part in a student demonstration; for this reason, his graduation was delayed until April 1910. Upon completion of his studies, he was invited to remain at the University's obstetrics and gynecology clinic.

In 1912 he moved to Sukhumi, where he did a great deal of work in organizing the medico-sanitation department on behalf of the Sukhumi town council. In 1914 A.L. Grigoliya initiated action and was instrumental in bringing to fruition plans for a 50-patient infectious-disease hospital at Sukhumi, which was later to become the Second Sukhumi Municipal Hospital, and where he assumed the duties of head physician and director of the surgical and gynecological departments.

In 1924 A.L. Grigoliya was chosen to be vice-chairman of the Abkhazian Red Cross Society. At this time he did a great deal in marshalling the cooperation of community organizations toward the establishment in the Republic of a

network of treatment and preventive institutions. Through funds and voluntary labor contributed by the general public were built the Adzyubzhini hospital with 30 beds and including obstetric, surgical, and therapeutic departments, the Otobayev village hospital with 30 beds, the anti-malaria dispensary at Gali with laboratories and 10-bed in-patient unit, 7 village pharmacies in rayons most severely stricken with malaria, and the 10-bed hospital at Chernaya Rechka which included an out-patient clinic. This was a time when malaria was raging in Abkhazia, and when the mortality rate due to its malignant form was extremely high. To combat the epidemic, A.L. Grigoliya organized 17 anti-malaria medical stations.

In 1926 Aleksandr Lukich was named deputy director of the medical department under the Main Health Resort Administration of Abkhazia. In addition to discharging his basic duties, A.L. Grigoliya at this time devoted a great deal of attention to discovering and studying the climatic and balneological resources of the Republic, which had heretofore received almost no scientific investigation. This task involved a great many difficulties due to the utter lack of organizations and competent specialists. Due to his own initiative and enormous persistence, however, A.L. Grigoliya succeeded in laying the groundwork for future research in this area.

The work proceeded in two directions: a) the study of the prevailing humid subtropical climate and its influence on the healthy and ailing organism, and b) the discovery and study of mineral water sources with the aim of establishing balneological health resorts. Within the context of this research program were organized the Subtropical Climate Scientific Research Station at Akhali Afoni with a 75-bed clinical department and laboratories, the 15-bed clinical department at the Sanatorium imeni Stalin at Gagry, and the 25-bed clinical department at the Sanatorium imeni Lenin at Gul'ripsh. The therapeutic effects of the Abkhazian humid subtropical climate and the symptoms both in favor of and against sending a patient to the Abkhazian health resorts were first studied and worked out at these establishments.

The second problem was solved by organizing a number of multi-purpose expeditions among whose members were Aleksandr Lukich and other prominent specialists. These expeditions discovered over 100 mineral water sources on the territory of the Abkhazian Republic. Some of these are al-

ready being used at the present time; among these are the Tkvarcheli mineral waters with a yield of over one million liters every 24 hours, the Sanapiro source near Afon, the Avadkhar mineral water, the Okumi calcium mineral source containing over 32% calcium chloride, the Sukhumi mineral waters,—etc. A study of the natural therapeutic factors in the Ritsa-Avadkhar region extending over many years has served as the basis for recognizing this region as a resort area of significance for the entire Soviet Union.

In 1938, A.L. Grigoliya was responsible for organizing the Abkhazian Health Resort Scientific Research Institute at Sukhumi, being then named to assume the post of its director. From June 1941 to 1947 it ceased operations in connection with wartime conditions, and in 1949 was reorganized in the status of the Abkhazian Branch (filial) of the Georgian Institute of Health Resort Science with Professor A.L. Grigoliya as its director. Aleksandr Lukich continues to hold this post to the present time, and is now rigorously developing the solutions to the indicated problems.

Professor A.L. Grigoliya is doing much toward the training of local health resort science specialists. Since 1952, he has supervised the preparation of 7 theses for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences; four other researchers are presently completing their dissertations; two doctoral dissertations have been completed, one of which been defended. Since 1929, Aleksandr Lukich has been responsible for the completion of about 400 scientific papers, 92 of which he had written himself.

Professor A.L. Grigoliya is also engaged in important public activities. For a number of years he has been a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Abkhazian Autonomous SSR, and has also served as deputy in the Sukhumi City Council of Workers' Deputies. Since 1948 he has been a deputy of Abkhazian Autonomous SSR Supreme Soviet as well as chairman of the Public Health Commission of the Abkhazian Autonomous SSR Supreme Soviet. A.L. Grigoliya has been decorated with the Order of the Red Labor Banner, and has received several medals.

The Supreme Soviet of the Abkhazian Autonomous SSR chose a special commission to organize the commemoration of A.L. Grigoliya's 80th birthday. A festive meeting in his honor attracted numerous participants; the official scroll presented to the hero of the anniversary included many con-

gratulatory sentiments.

The editorial board of this magazine likewise extends its warmest greetings to the distinguished scientist and wishes him many more years of vigor, good health, and further creative successes.

V.V. GUK

[Following is the translation of an article by E.Ye. Kurkudyn, R.G. Karayev, M.S. Belen'kiy, L.A. Zavali, M.T. Kovaleva, V.N. Sovetov, A.V. Sokolov, and L.A. Shukhtina entitled "70th Birthday of Professor V.V. Guk" in Voprosy Kurortologii Fizioterapii i Lechebnoy Fizicheskoy Kultury (Problems of Health Resort Science, Physical Therapy, and Therapeutic Physical Culture), No 2, 1960, pages 184-185.]

Professor Vadim Vasil'yevich Guk, Doctor of Medical Sciences and director of the therapeutic clinical department at the Ukrainian Health Resort Science and Physical Therapy Scientific Research Institute, has recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

V.V. Guk was born on 29 April 1889 in the village of Lysenki near Odessa. Having graduated with honors from the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg in 1913, V.V. Guk served as a physician in various medical institutions both in the battle area and on the home front (1914-1918). During the time of the Russian Civil War, he took an active part in the struggle against infectious disease epidemics in the southwestern Ukraine; beginning in 1921 he headed the medical sector (uchastok) in Pervomayskiy Uyezd of Odesskaya Guberniya. In 1924 Vadim Vasil'yevich began to work at various sanatoria and health resorts -- in the capacity of staff physician at first, and later as therapeutic department head. It was at this time that he began to conduct research on problems in the field of balneology and health resort science.

During the period from 1931 to 1941, V.V. Guk, then a staff researcher at the Ukrainian Health Resort Science Institute, worked successfully on the problems of complex mud treatment for rheumatism and joint ailments, and espe-

cially on the reaction of the cardiovascular and circulatory systems to mud cure procedures. He succeeded in establishing the extremely important fact that mud treatments applied in the period between rheumatic attacks are a factor which works to prevent a relapse. He suggested a method of "mud compresses" that turned out to possess great therapeutic effectiveness. V.V. Guk concurrently worked on clinical observations and made studies of scientific-organizational problems such as the need for spa treatment, the rational recognition of long-range results of spa treatment, et al. In 1935 he was awarded the scientific degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.

For the next 12 years V.V. Guk engaged in pedagogical activities as lecturer (docent) at the propaedeutic and departmental clinics of the Odessa Medical Institute named N.I. Pirogov where he taught courses in physical therapy and health resort science. At the same time he continued his studies on the mud treatment of semi-acute joint ailments in the non-resort hospital. He generalized the results of his studies and observations in a doctoral thesis entitled "The Mud Treatment of Joint Ailments at the Odessa Spas and Under the Conditions of a Non-Resort Hospital in Conjunction With Other Methods (carbonaceous mineral baths, tissue therapy, and subcutaneous novocaine injections)" which he successfully defended in 1954. Two years later he received the scientific title of Professor.

In 1955 Vadim Vasil'yevich returned to the Ukrainian Health Resort Science and Physical Therapy Institute where he presently heads the clinical and therapeutic department. He is working on the problems of complex treatment at balneological resorts with drinkable mineral water, the clinical significance of weather forecasts, and the effectiveness of balneological treatment for arteriosclerosis and heart patients in connection with weather factors.

V.V. Guk is taking an active part in public life. He is a member of the administration of the Odessa Balneological, and subsequently the Odessa Society of Physical Therapists and Health Resort Scientists, as well as a member of the inspection committee of the Odessa Therapeutic Society.

A thoughtful clinician, highly erudite therapist and balneologist, a physician who is at all times attentive and responsive to the needs of his patients, Vadim Vasil'yevich has earned the love of both his colleagues and the general public. In marking his 70th birthday, we sincerely wish him

many more years of good health and creative successes.

M.I. BARSUKOV

[Following is the translation of an article by Candidate of Medical Sciences A.K. Ovchinnikov entitled "Mikhail Ivanovich Barsukov" in Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye (Soviet Public Health), No 2, 1960, pages 97-98.]

In January 1960 Professor M.I. Barsukov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and one of the first Soviet public health organizers, celebrated his 70th birthday.

M.I. Barsukov took part in three revolutions: the 1905-1907 rebellion, the February Bourgeois-Democratic Revolution, and the Great October Socialist Revolution; he has been a member of the Communist Party since March 1917. In the days of Great October he supervised the work of the medico-sanitary section of the Military-Revolutionary Committee under the Petrograd Soviet of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies, and at the same time headed the medico-sanitary department of the 2nd convocation of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. M.I. Barsukov was also chairman of the board of the Main Military-Medical Administration and Council of Physicians' Boards. At the time of the Russian Civil War (1918-1920) Mikhail Ivanovich headed the medical corps of the Eastern, Southwestern, Southern, and Western military districts. During these years he worked out and tested in actual practice among the troops of the Southern front a new system of military medical care and assistance.

M.I. Barsukov's subsequent activity was directed toward putting into practice the principles of Soviet public health. He was one of the first Soviet public health leaders in the Far East (1923-1924), where he did a great deal for the unification of medical services, as well as for the restoration and organization of new health resorts. He was directly instrumental in the creation of two new health re-

sorts -- the Kul'duo resort near Khabarovsk and Updai near Chita.

During his tenure as Public Health Commissar in the Belorussian SSR (1924-1930), M.I. Barsukov created the Social Hygiene Institute, and also headed the hygiene section and gave lectures on social hygiene in the medical department of the Belorussian State University. Beginning in 1930 M.I. Barsukov held a leading post on the USSR State Planning Committee, where he headed the public health section. He took an active part both in the organization and actual work of the 1st All-Union Conference on Public Health and Workers' Rest During the Second Five-Year Plan which was held in 1933. In 1935, M.I. Barsukov was chairman of the 1st All-Union Conference on the Planning and Construction of Health Resorts held in Moscow.

During the Second World War M.I. Barsukov occupied a position of leadership in the medico-military organization of the battle front.

Since 1945, Professor M.I. Barsukov has devoted himself solely to scientific work at the Public Health Organization and Medical History Institute imeni N.A. Semashko. With his great experience in organizing Soviet public health, he has written valuable works on the history and theory of public health, as well as on the history of military medicine and the Red Cross. A number of his works deal with the problems of planning and medical education. M.I. Barsukov is the author of about 100 scientific works both in Russian and in foreign languages.

A particularly important contribution to the history of medicine is M.I. Barsukov's monograph entitled "The Great October Socialist Revolution and the Organization of Medical Aid to the Red Army". He edited and took a part in writing the collective work published in 1957 entitled "Outlines of Public Health History in the USSR". These publications give the first analysis of the establishment and development of Soviet public health and military medicine.

M.I. Barsukov's scientific endeavors have shown clearly that in the process of the heroic struggle of the working class and all of Russia's workers, Soviet public health was being created on the basis of Marxism-Leninism under the leadership of the Communist Party and its leader V.I. Lenin.

Professor M.I. Barsukov has been an active participant in conferences on public health, military medicine, hygiene and sanitation, health resort science, history of medicine,

et al. As a representative of Soviet medical science, he has also taken part in international congresses.

M.I. Barsukov exemplifies a happy amalgam of a scientist's curious mind, organizational talent, and the activeness of a social leader. At the present time he is chairman of the administration of the All-Union Historico-Medical Scientific Society.

For his great scientific, socio-political, and pedagogical achievements, and his active participation in the building of Soviet public health, as well as for his heroism on the front lines during the Russian Civil War and World War II, Professor M.I. Barsukov has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Great War of the Fatherland (World War II) 1st grade, the Insignia of Honor, and other medals.

All of Mikhail Ivanovich's creative activities have been organically bound up with the building of Soviet public health. His scientific writings, beginning with the early publications of 1918 in Izvestiya Sovetskoy Meditsiny (Soviet Medical News) and concluding with the large monographic studies, are distinguished by their documentary exactitude and testify to their author's steadfast position as a passionate fighter for Communist ideals.

We wish our beloved hero of the anniversary further creative successes in his fruitful scientific, socio-political, and pedagogical endeavors.

A.A. ZUBKOV

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article entitled "Jubilee of Professor A.A. Zubkov" in Zdravookhraneniye Moldavskoy SSR (Public Health in the Moldavian SSR), No. 1, 1960, page 62.]

On 26 February 1960 the Presidium of the Scientific Council of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Public Health, the Scientific Council of the Kishinev State Medical Institute, and the administration of the Society of Physiologists marked the 60th birthday and the 38th anniversary of the scientific and pedagogical activities of Professor Anatoliy Anatol'yevich Zubkov, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the normal physiology section at the Kishinev Medical Institute.

A.A. Zubkov began his scientific activities while still a student in the medical department of Moscow University. In 1922 he derived a mathematical formula giving an extremely precise prediction of the digestive potential of successive enzyme samples from the first one alone.

From 1923 to 1936 A.A. Zubkov worked as an assistant in the physiology department of Moscow University, and later at the 1st Moscow Medical Institute. During this time the subject of his studies was the effect on the heart of the simultaneous excitation of its accelerative and depressive innervations. In order to investigate the evolutionary development of cardiac self-regulation, he carried out a number of comparative physiological studies in the laboratory of Professor Kh.S. Koshtoyants at the Biological Institute imeni Temiryazev; his studies were performed mainly on the snail's heart. The result of this period in A.A. Zubkov's researches was his doctoral dissertation, which he defended in 1935.

Beginning in 1936, A.A. Zubkov headed the physiology

department at the Perm' Medical Institute. He continued his studies of the self-regulatory cardiac function, shifting his approach to the problem from one of studying the phenomenon per se to the investigation of its morphological and biochemical foundations. Since 1944 he has worked at the University of Latvia, and the Belorussian Academy of Sciences; in recent years he has held a post at the Kishinev Medical Institute under the Moldavian branch (filial) of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The subject presently under study by the departmental staff and A.A. Zubkov himself is the dependence of the functional condition of links in the reflex arc on the metabolism within these links.

Over the 38-year period of his scientific activity, A.A. Zubkov published about 50 scientific works, has prepared a large number of persons for the Candidate degree, and has guided three students toward their medical science doctorates.

A.A. Zubkov was a co-author of a textbook on physiology which was published in 1934 and went through many editions. At the present time he has completed work on several individual chapters for a physiology text scheduled to appear in the very near future.

Anatoliy Anatol'yevich combines his scientific research work with extensive pedagogical activity. He is devoting considerable attention to the preparation of specialists in the fields of medicine and biology, and is especially concerned with the training of young cadres in the Moldavian Republic.

Anatoliy Anatol'yevich Zubkov's public endeavors have also been quite varied. For many years now he has been serving as a member of the Scientific Medical Council of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Public Health, as a member of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists, as Chairman of the Society's Moldavian branch, etc.

Speakers at the meeting wished the hero of the anniversary good health and great successes in his scientific and pedagogical undertakings.

The editorial board of the journal Zdravookhraneniye -- Pezirva Genetetsiy (Public Health -- Sanitation Review) cordially congratulates Professor A.A. Zubkov on his glorious jubilee and wishes him good health and creative successes for the good of the Motherland.

D.M. RUTENBURG

[Following is the translation of an article by Professor V.G. Vermolayev, Professor I.M. Rozenfel'd, Professor A.G. Likhachev, and Doctor of Medical Sciences I.I. Potapov entitled "Professor David Mikhaylovich Rutenburg (on his 70th birthday and 45th anniversary of his medical, pedagogical, scientific, and social activities)" in Vestnik Otorinolaringologii (Journal of Otorhinolaryngology), No 4, 1960, pages 102-103.]

David Mikhaylovich Rutenburg is well known to medical circles both in the Soviet Union and abroad as an outstanding clinician, otorhinolaryngologist LOR (Laringo-Oto-Rino -- otorhinolaryngological) surgeon, and as a major otolaryngological pediatrician.

David Mikhaylovich Rutenburg was born on 27 December 1889. Upon graduation from the medical department of Kiev University in 1914, he devoted himself to the study of ear, nose, and throat diseases. From 1914 to 1918 D.M. Rutenburg worked at the clinical institute, now called the State Institute for Post-Graduate Medical Training imeni S.M. Kirov at Leningrad.

During the time of the Russian Civil War, -- from 1918 to 1921 -- he served in the ranks of the Red Army on the Eastern front; from 1921 to 1935 he continued to serve in the Army; at the same time continuing his work at the Medical Post-Graduate Institute.

All these years David Mikhaylovich worked under the guidance of one of the leading figures in Soviet otorhinolaryngology, Senior Scientist and Professor L.T. Levin, rising from the post of assistant to the rank of Professor.

In 1935 he organized the staff of the Leningrad Medical Pediatric Institute, and continues to serve as its head.

During World War II, David Mikhaylovich worked as a consultant in the hospitals of the Leningrad front, exercising his great LOR surgical abilities on behalf of Soviet fighting men.

His many-faceted clinical erudition, brilliant surgical technique, and loving attitude toward his patients earned for him a deserved popularity among physicians and patients alike.

Continuing the work of his teacher Professor I.T. Levin, David Mikhaylovich worked successfully on the basic problems of otorhinolaryngology; among these were the physiology of the cochlear and vestibular auditory systems, LOR pathology with respect to specific age-groups, LOR oncology, the tonsillar problem, restorative functional surgery on the middle ear, etc.

Professor D.M. Rutenburg is bold in introducing the latest scientific achievements into clinical practice, and himself contributes much that is new. Among such innovations are, for example, conservative methods of treatment for laryngeal tumors, an endonasal method for removing tumors on the pituitary, surgical treatment for paratonsillar abscesses, endoaural ear surgery, functional restorative middle ear surgery, labyrinth fenestration surgery, non-surgical treatment of cerebral and cerebellar abscesses, non-surgical treatment of mastoiditis in children, treatment for papillomatosis in children, and many other contributions. All of these things have extensive applications in practical otorhinolaryngology.

A number of prominent specialists who presently head various scientific pedagogical departments emerged from the clinic directed by D.M. Rutenburg. He has guided 5 doctors and 13 candidates toward their degrees.

David Mikhaylovich is also an outstanding teacher. Many of his former students at the Leningrad Pediatric Institute are now working successfully in many places in the Soviet Union.

David Mikhaylovich has written over 90 scientific works, among them several monographs: "Agranulocytosis", "Changes in the Vestibulo-Cochlear Apparatus as a Result of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning", "Types of Labyrinthitis". In addition to this, Professor D.M. Rutenburg was co-editor of a three-volume guide to surgical diseases of the ear, throat, nose, pharynx, and larynx.

Professor D.M. Rutenburg is an active member of the

All-Union and All-Russian Medico-Scientific Societies of Otolaryngologists and their Leningrad branch. He takes an active part in the organization and actual work of various congresses and conferences, where he usually presents special reports. For many years he has served on the administrative bodies of the All-Union, All-Russian, and Leningrad Medico-Scientific LOR societies. He was one of the people instrumental in the creation of a children's section at the Leningrad LOR Society. D.M. Rutenberg is a member of the editorial board of the Vestnik Otorinolaringologii (Journal of Otorhinolaryngology).

In recognition of the high value of his services, the Soviet government has rewarded Professor D.M. Rutenberg with Orders and decorations.

In congratulating David Mikhaylovich, we wish him good health; many more years of life, and successful work on behalf of medical science and public health in our Motherland.

Ye. N. MANUYLOV

[Following is the translation of an article by Doctor of Medical Sciences I.N. Aleksandrov, Doctor of Medical Sciences S.I. Vul'fson, and Professor N.N. Usol'tsev entitled "Professor Yefim Nikolayevich Manuylov (on his 60th birthday)" in Vestnik Otorinolaringologii (Journal of Otorhinolaryngology), No 4, 1960, pages 103-104.]

On 20 January 1960 Professor Yefim Nikolayevich Manuylov celebrated his 60th birthday.

Yefim Nikolayevich was born in 1900 in the town of Slobodskoye in Kirovskaya Oblast'; he is of a working-class background. He began to work in a match factory in his native town at the age of 14. In 1927 he graduated from the medical department of the 2nd Moscow State University, where he remained as an intern in the ear, nose, and throat disease clinic, then headed by Senior Scientist Professor L.I. Sverzhvskiy. Upon serving his internship, Yefim Nikolayevich worked in various dispensaries, polyclinics, and hospitals in Moscow. From 1932 to 1936 he underwent specialist training at the LOR (Laringo-Oto-Rino -- otorhinolaryngological) clinic of the Central Post-Graduate Medical Institute, and in 1936 defended a thesis for the Candidate degree entitled "The Kashin-Bek Disease". From 1937 to 1938 Ye.N. Manuylov pursued graduate studies at the LOR clinic of the Sverlovsk Medical Institute. In 1939 he began to work at the polyclinic of the Kremlin Medical-Sanitary Administration (upravleniye).

From 1943 to the present time, Yefim Mikhaylovich has been working at the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute; here he rose from assistant to docent (lecturer), then receiving a professorial chair in the department of ear, nose, and throat diseases. In 1952 Yefim Nikolayevich defended his doctoral dissertation on the subject of "The Upper Respira-

tory Passages and Hearing Organ in Urov's Kashin-Bek Disease"; in 1954 he was formally granted the title of Professor, becoming head of his department at the same Institute in 1960.

Having received excellent theoretical and surgical training under the guidance of the most prominent representatives of Soviet otorhinolaryngology, Senior Scientist Professor L.I. Sverzhhevskiy, Senior Scientist Professor A.I. Fel'dman, and in recent years working at the LOR clinic of the Moscow Medical Stomatological Institute which is part of the Scientific Research Institute of Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases, headed by Senior Scientist Professor V.K. Trutnev, Ye.N. Manuylov has always striven to do creative work in both his scientific and practical endeavors, i.e., toward the perfection of existing techniques and the development of surgical and non-surgical methods of treating LOR patients.

Yefim Nikolayevich has written over 30 works on various otorhinolaryngological problems, including a handbook on ear, nose, and throat diseases for nurses. The following of his writings must be mentioned: "Ear Diseases in the Presence of Diabetes", "On Laryngeal Lymphangiomas", "On Foreign Bodies and Injuries in the Frontal Sinuses", "The Treatment of Suppurative Ear Diseases by Means of Sulfa Preparations", "The Diagnosis of Antritic Otitis in Very Young Children", "The Treatment of Rhinogenic and Odontogenic Antritis by the Local Application of Penicillin", and "The Role of Aural Complications During Dysentery". In his work entitled "The Obstruction of Nasal Breathing and Dental Caries in School-children", Yefim Nikolayevich showed that the obstruction of nasal breathing during the period of the organism's growth and formation is a factor which is conducive to the development of dental caries.

Over the course of many years, Yefim Nikolayevich had studied an infectious ailment epidemically widespread in the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Republic, and the Trans-Baykal region, called Urov's Kashin-Bek disease and the condition it causes in the upper respiratory tract and the auditory system. His researches served as the basis for his doctoral dissertation.

Ye.N. Manuylov devoted a great deal of attention to the perfection of surgical techniques in middle-ear operations. During the period 1932-1937 and in 1955 he worked out and published a conservative method of radical surgery on the temporal bone in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media, suggested a new method for closure of the

Eustachian tube, and developed and introduced into practice a modification of cutaneous plastic surgery to be used in the latter operation.

As an experienced clinician and teacher, Yefim Nikolayevich has earned the respect of patients, students, and colleagues.

In addition to his medical and practical scientific activities, Yefim Nikolayevich for a number of years engaged in organizational and methodological work in the field of higher medical education. Yefim Nikolayevich also contributes a great deal of effort to social work: he is a member of the inspection commission at the Moscow Scientific-Otorhinolaryngological Society, and a member of the scientific council of the State Scientific Research Institute for Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases. In addition to this, Ye.N. Manuylov has worked on behalf of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Ye.N. Manuylov has been a member of the CPSU since 1948.

We wish the eminent scientist many years of good health and further creative successes.

V.Ya. YUR'YEV

[Following is the translation of an article by V.I. Didus', Corresponding Member of the UASKHN (Ukrainskaya Akademiya Sel'khozvaystvennykh Nauk -- Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences) entitled "Academician Vasilii Yakovlevich Yur'yev -- an Outstanding Soviet Selectionist" in Vestnik Sel'khozvaystvennoy Nauki (Agricultural Science Journal), No 12, 1959, pages 3-7.]

Toward the close of September 1959, a jubilee scientific session honoring the 50th anniversary of the organization of one of the oldest experimental selection institutions in the USSR was held in the city of Khar'kov. The institution so honored was the Khar'kov Selective Breeding Station, in 1956 renamed the Ukrainian Plant-Growing, Selective Breeding, and Genetic Scientific Research Institute of the Order of Lenin. The meeting was also held to mark the 80th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the scientific, pedagogical, and social activity of the Institute's founder and present director, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Honorary Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin, Senior Scientist of the Ukrainian SSR, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Vasilii Yakovlevich Yur'yev.

The history of the organization and activity of the Khar'kov Selective Breeding Station and the Ukrainian Plant-Growing, Selective Breeding, and Genetic Institute, as well as its theoretical and practical achievements are directly bound up with the name of Academician Vasilii Yakovlevich Yur'yev. Vasilii Yakovlevich has devoted 50 years of his life to his work at a single institution -- in itself a rare and noteworthy fact.

His great love for the science of selective breeding, his outstanding successes in this field, the high standards he set for himself and his colleagues, discipline and precision in work, a talent for surrounding himself with a highly qualified collective imbued with esprit de corps, and his close touch with production earned for him the deserved recognition, love and respect of the people.

Full of wisdom are the words of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev, uttered on 11 May 1959 in Kiev: "Our scientists working in the field of agriculture have also done a great deal. When, for example, someone mentions the name of the eminent scientist, Comrade Academician Yur'yev -- I don't know whether he is here today or not -- I feel like taking off my hat to him and thanking him". [See note.] [Note: N.S. Khrushchev. The speech at the festive joint meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party in honor of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Republic on 11 May 1959. Newspaper "Pravda", 12 May 1959.]

V.Ya. Yur'yev was born on 21 February 1879 in the village of Ivanovskaya Virga, in former Penzenskaya Guberniya. He received his elementary education at the 4-year school in the town of Nizhne-Lomov, whence he graduated in 1892. From 1892 to 1899, he studied at the secondary Mariinskiy Agricultural School in former Saratovskaya Guberniya; graduating in the fall of 1899, he enrolled in the Novo-Aleksandriyskiy Agricultural and Forestry Institute (now the Khar'kov Agricultural Institute), whence he was expelled in 1901 for participating in a student strike. It was not until 1903 that he could reenter this institution, from which he graduated in 1905 with the title of Qualified Agronomist. After working for four years as an uyezd-level civil-service agronomist in the Nizhne-Lomovski Uyezd, V.Ya. Yur'yev in 1909 began to work on the development of new domestic grain culture breeds at the Khar'kov Selective Breeding Station, which was then newly organized by the Agricultural Society. Although he had received good theoretical training and had gained valuable experience in agronomy, V.Ya. Yur'yev realized that his newly-chosen specialty of selective breeding science required more knowledge. The science of selective breeding was then in an embryonic stage in Russia, and specialized literature on the subject was extremely meager. This created great difficulties for him in his work. In addition to carrying out selection research proper, it was necessary to work out meth-

ods, to design and construct special equipment, etc.

At that time the scientific work of the Khar'kov Selective Breeding Station was hampered by its limited financial resources and the lack of qualified scientific and technical personnel. Despite these difficulties, however, two young and enthusiastic selectionists, V.Ya. Yur'yev and B.K. Enken continued to pursue the work they had begun. Already during their first years at the Station, they had collected and partially studied a significant number of local and non-local varieties, had determined the objects of their research, and outlined the basic selection trends for several cultures.

As early as 1911, V.Ya. Yur'yev was able to report on the first results and future prospects of development at the Station to the first All-Russian Congress of Seed Growers and Selectionists held in Khar'kov in that year.

Among the basic agricultural cultures with which V.Ya. Yur'yev first experimented was corn.

It is apparent from the reference literature that in the forest-steppe region which was the site of the Khar'kov Selective Breeding Station, corn at that time had been of insignificant productive importance. Corn-sown area in the Khar'kov Guberniya in the years 1909-1913 amounted to only five thousand dessiatinas [= 2.7 acres], while that in the neighboring Poltavskaya Guberniya comprised as little as two thousand dessiatinas. On the basis of crop-yield figures at the Khar'kov and Poltava experimental stations, V.Ya. Yur'yev began to regard corn as one of the most promising cultures, and in 1913 initiated an extensive program of selective breeding with it. He was the originator of one of the first localized fast-ripening dent corn breeds -- Khar'kov 23 and Khar'kov white dent; these varieties have retained their productive importance to the present day: Khar'kov 23, for example, is presently raised in five oblast's of the Ukrainian USSR, while Khar'kov white dent covers considerable corn-growing areas, and is one of the parent-varieties of well-known high-yield localized hybrid corn varieties -- the Donskoy, Voronezhskiy, et al.

The outstanding talents of V.Ya. Yur'yev as a selective breeding scientist came into full flowering only after the advent of the Soviet regime.

During the period from 1920 to 1930, V.Ya. Yur'yev created his first high-yield varieties of winter and spring wheat, barley, oats, and other cultures, some of which are still widely grown; among these are the winter wheat varie-

ties Eritrospermum 917, and Ferrugineum 1239 grown in 15 oblast's, European 353 barley grown in 18 oblast's, and Khar'kov 596 oats grown in four oblast's, et al.

Most of the selective varieties were obtained by V.Ya. Yur'yev by the methods of individual and mass selection from local breeds, using a highly-developed agrotechnics. The great value of using local varieties for selective purposes was confirmed by this method a long time ago. The systematic utilization of rich local material and its thorough study allowed V.Ya. Yur'yev and his pupils to gain a comprehensive understanding of the ecological type of each culture as it developed under specific conditions, and then to make a correct formulation of a selective pattern based on the needs of socialist agricultural production.

Selection work on individual local varieties is still continuing at the Ukrainian Plant-Growing, Selective Breeding, and Genetics Scientific Research Institute. As a result of this work, the Institute in 1947 succeeded in deriving a valuable variety of hard spring wheat called Narodnaya, and which is now grown in 31 oblast's. One of its originators was V.Ya. Yur'yev. In 1949 a high-yield variety of kidney beans, Khar'kov 4, was planted in five Ukrainian oblast's. It is important to mention that both of these varieties were developed on the basis of indigenous breeds grown for many decades in the Khar'kovskaya and Potavskaya Oblast's. In order to improve the quality of indigenous and selective varieties, they were used in the method of intravarietal breeding (for individual cultures) of single types differently raised; this technique was used, for example, in the development of the Narodnaya variety, and is particularly effective in seed selection work with rye and other cross-pollinating cultures. Thus, the intravarietal repollination of rye plants grown under various conditions, followed by the systematic selection of resulting cultures permitted an increase in the yield of Khar'kov 194 rye to a level so high that it is now raised in 25 oblast's and is sown on an area of one million hectares. As a result of the systematic use of intravarietal selection for crop-yield and hardiness within recent years, an even more productive variety of Khar'kov 55 rye, grown in the Kurskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblast's since 1956, was developed on the basis of Khar'kov 194 enriched by means of repollination.

In addition to utilizing local varieties, V.Ya. Yur'yev and his collective have since 1925 devoted most of their

attention to hybridization work, which is now the basic method used in conjunction with the channeled breeding of plants and systematic selection.

At a somewhat later date the Institute began the thorough study and cross-breeding of foreign varieties collected by our country's major scientists N.I. Vavilov, P.M. Zhukovskiy, S.M. Bukasov, et al. For example, on the basis of varieties originating in Asia Minor and Abyssinia, V.Ya. Yur'yev and his colleagues developed two high-yield breeds of barley -- the Yubileynyy and Khar'kov 306, as well as valuable hybrid materials for further selection.

Since 1934, V.Ya. Yur'yev has been vigorously supporting an Institute program in selective genetics research, and since 1939 has been encouraging studies on the natural changeability of linear self-pollinating varieties. These researches served as a basis for proving the effectiveness of the intravarietal improvement selection, which have already yielded several new varieties of winter wheat and other cultures. At the same time, the Institute selectionists have used in their work the theory of stagewise development worked out by Academician T.D. Lyenko, using in their work his theoretical hypotheses as regards the laws of plant fertilization, transformation of spring into winter varieties, etc.

The selection work of V.Ya. Yur'yev is characterized by a clearly defined orientation and sense of integration with productive needs. This type of organization in selective procedures was introduced by V.Ya. Yur'yev at the Institute during the period 1920-1925. In addition to selectionists, the Institute staff also includes physiologists, entomologists, phytobiologists, technologists, biochemists, and cytological geneticists -- a factor which to a significant degree contributed to V.Ya. Yur'yev's success. He and his colleagues have created 19 varieties of grain cultures which are now sown on an area of nearly 2 million hectares in the USSR.

During World War II, V.Ya. Yur'yev devoted much of his energy to the organization of selective seed-growing work at the Chelyabinsk Selection Station and to the re-establishment of activities at the Khar'kov Selection Station upon his return there in 1944. Thanks to the assistance of Party and state organs, and as a result of the enthusiastic cooperation of the entire collective, the Station soon reached pre-War levels in its work and quickly resumed all

of its experimental selection activities.

In his numerous published works, V.Ya. Yur'yev shared his extensive experience in the methods of developing varieties and describing them, and dealt with various specialized and general problems in selection and seed growing in the USSR. There exists a very popular textbook for higher agronomical educational institutions, entitled "General Field Culture Selection and Seed Growing". V.Ya. Yur'yev was the editor and a coauthor of this book, which went through three editions and foreign translations.

As organizer and leader of selective seed-growing work at the Station, V.Ya. Yur'yev has done much in the field of training cadres of selectionists and seed growers. Many of his pupils have become prominent specialists.

Numerous graduate students have studied under his guidance within recent years. Since 1937 V.Ya. Yur'yev has been head of the selection and seed-growing department at the Khar'kov Agricultural Institute imeni V.V. Dokuchayev.

V.Ya. Yur'yev systematically writes articles for the periodic press, takes an active part in All-Union, republican, and local meetings on agriculture and other important problems. He conducts a voluminous correspondence with scientists, agronomists, experimental Michurinites, students, and school-children, answering their requests for seeds and replying to all sorts of queries.

For many years V.Ya. Yur'yev has been a deputy in local Councils in the city of Khar'kov; beginning in 1951, he has served as a deputy in the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Both Party and government have set a high value on V.Ya. Yur'yev's many years of fruitful and purposeful work as a scientific selectionist, teacher, and social leader; he has received five Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Labor Banner, and the Medal of Honor. In 1954 V.Ya. Yur'yev was honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and in 1959 he was awarded his second "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal.

Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, V.Ya. Yur'yev, despite his considerable age, is still full of acumen in his direction of the extensive and many-faceted activities of the Ukrainian Plant-Growing, Selection, and Genetics Scientific Research Institute and the selection and seed-growing department at the Khar'kov Agricultural Institute; he is also actively participating in the many-sided social work of various institutes and as a deputy of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

M.A. KHALKUZIIYEV

[Following is the translation of an article by Z.Kh. Rakhmatullin entitled "Murodulla Nurmatovich Khalkuziyev (on his 60th birthday)" in Arkhiy Anatomii Gistologii i Embriologii (Archives of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology), No 4, 1960, page 126.]

Professor Murodulla Nurmatovich Khalkuziyev, head of the normal anatomy department at the Samarkand Medical Institute imeni I.P. Pavlov, has recently celebrated his 60th birthday.

M.N. Khalkuziyev was born in 1899 in the Tyura-Kurganskiy Rayon of Namanganskaya Oblast'; he is of peasant background. Upon completion of a three-grade school, M.N. Khalkuziyev was sent to Tashkent to continue his studies. In 1920-1921 he worked as a teacher at School No 5 in Naman-gan. In 1922 the Turkestan Republic Council of People's Commissars commandeered M.N. Khalkuziyev to Moscow, where he studied until 1926 at the workers' department (rabfak) of the Institute imeni M.V. Lomonosov. Upon completion of his studies, Murodulla Nurmatovich was sent by the People's Commissariat of Public Health to the medical department at the University of Kazan'; upon graduation, he remained there as an assistant in the normal anatomy department. In 1935 he defended his Candidate degree thesis on the subject "Materials on the Morphology of the Sympathetic Nervous System in the Chest Area". From 1935 to 1942 he worked as an assistant in the anatomy department of the Kazan' Medical Institute, and from 1942 to 1946 performed the duties of docent (lecturer). In 1946 K.N. Khalkuziyev defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "Materials on the Anatomy of the Frontal Sinuses". From 1948 to the present he has been heading the department of normal anatomy at the Samarkand Medical Institute imeni I.P. Pavlov.

During M.N. Khalkuziyev's tenure at the Institute, six Candidate-degree dissertations were completed by students presently working in Uzbekistan, excellent medical museum displays have been prepared, and a roentgenological laboratory has been organized where the students have an opportunity to study anatomy by the use of roentgenological equipment. M.N. Khalkuziyev was a member of the group which organized the Samarkand branch of the All-Union Anatomical, Histological, and Embryological Society; he is now performing the duties of vice-chairman of the branch. Professor M.N. Khalkuziyev is respected by both students and colleagues, takes an active part in the social work of the Institute, and has several times been elected deputy of the Samarkand City Council of Workers' Deputies.